Read

This!

Genuine Smithfield Hams,

J.S. MOORE'S SONS

(Incorporated),

1724 East Main Street.

brated on February 14th, and donations

will be gratefully received by Mrs. Joshua

High License in Georgia.

Talking about high license as a mean

of regulating the liquor traffic, the town

of Waycross, Ga., seems to hold the palm,

For sixteen successive years the Coun-

cll of that town has fixed the price for

the privilege of selling liquor to its

9,000 inhabitants at \$30,000 a year. It is

hardly necessary to say that this amounts

to prohibition, and Wnycross seems to

be satisfied with the situation. It has

only four policemen. ninety-three per

cent, of the children attend school, and

nine out of ten of the white population

own their homes. There is no almshouse.

and business seems to be moving along

well since two railroad shops and a

car factory have been located in Way-

cross, for the reason alleged that the em-

ployers found their men more trust

worthy there than in neighboring towns,

These statements are taken from the

New York Evening Post, and we assume

that they are accurate. If so, it simply

proves, as everybody admits, that pro-

hibition is good for public morals, if the

law can be rigidly enforced, and it also

proves that the law can be enforced in

every community where it is backed up

by an overwhelming public sentiment.

In the Wilderness.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, where we sat by the flesh-pots, and where we did ent bread to the full; for ye brought us forth into this wildorness to kill this whole assembly with hunger." Exedus xvi:3.

Israel was in the desert, and never were

spoiled children more peevish, suspicious,

unreasonable and altogether ill-behaved

If they could have stepped out of Egypt

into Canaan, probably they would have

been as plous as most of us, but there

was the weary interval in the inhospi-

table wilderness, People may be strong

ject and most effusively and devoutly

thankful at its, close, but the difficulty

is to go manfully through all its vicissi-

It is so in our life. Accept it as a sol-

an ending; more than a cradle and a

grave. The child may be good, and the

old man may be tranquil, but what of the

petulant, self-willed and prayerless being

The history of Israel leads us to dwell

on process, and by it to see how far

See how the temper of Israel was tried

n the wilderness! No bread, no water,

no rest! Life, with its discipline, is a

stern teacher of men. Trials are often

ledious, yet we must not hurry life. Na-

ture is not to be whipped and spurred by

impatient riders. Nothing is gained by

such a course, God's administration is

calm. The wheels of His charlot are not

But, on the other hand, we are not to

find an excuse for the indolence on our

part or the incapacity of other men.

There are stones which we can roll away.

There are turbld little streams which we

can bridge. There is a profound differ

ence between the indelence of men and

the eternal calm of God. His command is

plain and urgent; "Whatsoever thy hand

Trials are sent, not all at once, but day at a time. See the law by which

he manna was given. There was not a

large store sent down to be kept and

ised. Daily hunger was met by daily

bread, We are not allowed to live two

days at once. The pendulum can give but one tick at a time, and the heart

us that all physical, as well as all spir

itual, gifts are from God. Health

strength, capacity are bestowed by our

oving Father, as well as patience, hope

the other. Why am I to be easy about

to-morrow? Because God is good to-day,

"He is the same, yesterday, to-day and

nor bind them by authority, nor yet

They will defy the law; they will chal-

lenge the sword; they will persistently

set themselves against God. To Him we

must leave them. But let us take this

lesson to ourselves. We have the means of life-God-given-at our disposal; the

manna lies at our tent door. And, fur-

nder law. There is a set time for the

duration of the opportunity, and we are warned that the night 'cometh.

No manna fell on the Subbath. So all

life should be hallowed by religious ex-

ercises. There was a Sabbath even in

Eden and in the wilderness. God Himself

bring them under a common disciplin

You cannot convince some men,

beats in the same way.

forever.

acter.

findeth to do, do it with thy might,"

hespotted by the mud of blustering

reckless haste.

their trials represent our own experience

etween these two extremes?

and hopeful at the beginning of a pro-

where there are open saloons.

Phone 507.

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The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold

Americans are eventually a business pec-

the President passes the Senate or not.

and far-reaching, and the shock to our whole commercial system would be so

great were any radical changes made

in freight rates, that it seems obvious

that wo need expect no revolutionary

policy. At the end we shall, in all like-

lihood, have legislation making the grant-

ing of rebates or special rates more dif-

ficult and dangerous. The other details

The Art of Speech-Making.

It is related that President Buchanar

once heard a young minister preach, and

"I notice that you committed that sor mon to memory. I did the same with all my speeches when a young lawyer and found it was too great a tax on my

mind. Then I tried another way; I thought out the speech without the use of

There is a good suggestion in this to all

public speakers, especially to those who

are inexperienced. An address should

never be written unless it is proposed to

read it from the manuscript, and every-

body knows that the reading of an ad-

dress never has the same good effect

upon the audience as a speech by word

of mouth. In preparing a speech on a

ered in the rough and an outline of the

written out and committed to memory,

go over and over the speech, not once,

but twenty, thirty, fifty times, it neces-

familiar with every phase of it. Prepara-

timid speaker confidence in himself, and

make him feel at case before his au-

dience. The speaker who is thoroughly

prepared, who begins at the right place,

speaks to the subject us one who under-

who winds up at the right place with a

good finish, will almost invariably cum-

mand the attention of his audience and

Two Views of Hot Biscuits.

We have received from a Richmond cor-

respondent the following communication:

the faces of property of the faces of the fa

We were amazed at the sentiments ex-

ame to the confession in the closing lines

that he had been living at the North, and

in our view his sentiments have not been

improved by his Northern association. We

do not, as he does, draw the inference

that the Southern woman in New York

who sent her neighbor a plate of hot bis-

cuits was a "pushing person," and we do

not agree that if this woman had moved

to Richmond and had shown such

friendly attention to her next-door neigh

or it would have been regarded as an

affront. We repudiate our correspond-

ent's suggestion that an attention of this

character has only the vulgar significance

'of sending victuals." We also repudiate

Wakefield or Church Road or any other

village in Virginia are lacking in dellency and good manners, or that neigh-

borly customs in those places are out or

his implication that the residents

pressed by this correspondent until

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

make a favorable impression.

tion of this character will give even

but not the whole address.

and pen. Every set address since

after the sermon said to him:

will settle themselves.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold to s THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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All Unsigned Communications will be Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accommanded by

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

A Call to Citizens.

A mass meeting will be held in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room on Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock, to consider the question of annexation, raceting will be addressed by Schator Wayne Anderson, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Mr. A. B. Williams, Colonel Wilfred E. Cutshaw and other representative citizens, and it is carnestly requested by President Leigh, of the Chamber of Commerce, that there be a large attendance of citizens, not merely those who are members of that body, but of all citizens who feel any interest in this subject of profound importance.

It is needless to say that the boundaries of Richmond should be extended. The city has outgrown its proportions, and it must have new territory. In 1890 Richmond had a population of \$1,300; in 1900 given subject, the facts should be gaththe census gave us a population of \$5,050, an increase of only 3,662 inhabitants in address made. A few set phrases may be ten years. Every intelligent citizen knows that this slight increase by no means measured our actual growth. But the outline well in mind, the speaker should city had not taken in new territory and many citizens had moved into the county namy citizens had made districts have sary, until he becomes thoroughly satu-now been built up as densely as many rated with the subject and thoroughly now been built up as densely as many portions of the city proper, and for sanitary reasons alone these districts must be taken in and provided with city con-

We must have new territory in order to provide suitable sites for new industrial enterprises. Such enterprises require po lice and fire protection, light, water and drainage, and it is conceded that industrial development in Richmond has been impaired for lack of room within the limits. President Leigh says that instances can be cited in which in all prob ability Richmond has failed to secure large and important industrial enterprises from this defect.

Senator Anderson says that any city which is unable to offer suitable houses to its working people because it no longer contains suitable lands of moderate value is doomed to decay, for one of the first requisites of new factories is labor; and one of the first requisites of labor is a home at moderate cost.

Since 1890 the Chamber of Commerce has been agitating this question, and finally, through the intelligent and persistent efforts of Schatter Anderson, a bill passed the Legislature providing for annexation upon terms so fair and equitable as to break down all opposition on the part of suburban residents to annexation. But, in spite of all this, some citizens seems to be indifferent, and others seems to be poorly informed. Hence the meeting to-morroy fully explain the provisions of the law and the terms of annexation; Colonel Cutshaw will speak of the engineering features involved; Mr. Joseph Bryan will speak from the viewpoint of the suburban resident, as well as the city resident and Mr. Williams will address himself to the subject in general.

After the set speeches there will be general discussion; the whole subject thrashed out, and a friendly exchange of views. Members of the Common Council end Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, and city officials will be present, and every possible phase of the question will be discussed. Those who have suggestion to make or objections to raise will find in this meeting an excellent opportunity. Those who lack information may get it on this occasion, and all citizens who desire to speak or to listen, or both, are requested and urged to be present. It is an occasion that should appeal to the patriotism of the people, and not to their patriotism only, but to their interest. Annexation is for the time the most important subject of popular concern in Hichmond, and commands the attention of every citizen who has his own welfare and the city's welfare at heart. Let us have a rousing meeting. All hands for

Hot Soup for the Railroads.

"You never take your soup as hot as it is served," said an optimistic railroad man in reply to the terrible prophecies of what President Roosevelt would do to the rate-making power, and, in fact, the reality seldom or never equals the herrors painted by our imaginations. The proposed powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission will neither make these United States an earthly paradise nor a desert. Every shipper cannot be satisfied and every wrong cannot be righted by any power given to that or any other a great deaf of buncombe being talked on both sides, and no one knows better than the present members of the Inter- ginia are the same in manners and mor- all druggists.

state Commerce Commission, that it is als, whether they live in the cities or in a physical impossibility for one board or the rural districts.

This letter of our Northernized corre-

commission to determine and fairly apportion so intricate an affair as that of freight rates. The soup looks hot enough in all conscience and its scorching possipilities would satisfy the most confirmed sides in the city of Montgomery, Ala. railroad balter, but the demagogue, the She says:

railroad baiter, but the demagogue, the fallroads and the public, too, know that the soup will cool considerably before it is swallowed. The same spasms of terror on the part of railroad owners and waves of righteous indignation from active reformers have swept other communities, notably certain Southern States, when it has been suggested that State corporation commissions be given the rate-making power. Yet, this power has been given State commissions and ruilroading has neither stopped nor been even seriously injured. The reason is that the Americans are eventually a business peonet.

Your hot biscuit editorial reminded me ple; they both know and understand that ple; they both know and understant that the railroads must have a fair chance to make money, or the community will not prosper, and, therefore, it is safe to say that the railroads will not be harrassed out of existence whether the plan of the President passes the Senate or not. to that with which the Northern woman repulsed and wounded the Southern wo-man in your story from the New York Times.

Permit me to take issue, however, with The questions involved are so intricate

your conclusion-or, rather, to modify it. I assure you the North is a good place for a Southern weman to visit-to make her appreciate her own land.

There is in this refined and amiable communication genuine refreshment. It is a message from a hospitable Southern home. It is the sentiment of a Southern gentlewoman, and altogether levely. We agree with this gentle correspondent that the North is a good place for a Southern woman to visit, that she may the bet ter appreciate her own land. We have no quarrel with our friends at the North. They are entitled to their own manners and customs, to their own rules of propriety, to their own code of ethics, and we do not even criticise, for in these respects each and overy section and com-

munity must be a law unto itself. The Southern woman in New York who broke through the ice of Northern conventionalism with a plate of hot biscuits in her hand, made a mistake and got a cold bath for her pains, but, we love her for it, and we hope that she has long since returned to the land where she belongs. The North is welcome to its cold bread and frigid customs, but hot biscuits are good enough for us, and they are so much the better when they come from the home of a generous neighbor, smoking with hospitality and good cheer, and dimpled with the impress of her own dainty fingers. If this be treason, we glory in it.

Does Hanging Prevent Crime?

The question has often been raised hether or not the death penalty tends to deter men from the commission of capital crime. Undoubtedly it does. It is true that some men set a low value commit murder immediately turn the weapon upon themselves and end their own existence. But this is not true of murderers as a class. As a rule, the murstands what he is talking about, and that he may remove an obstacle in the way of his enjoyment of life, or that he may accomplish some selfish purpose which he imagines will contribute to his cels sure that he will be detected in his erime and hang for it, he will surely be deterred by that very love of life and its enjoyments, which would incite him to respondent the following carries are respondent the following carries are regarding the Southern woman in New York, hot biscults, etc.; also to-day's editorial, "The South for Southerners," in which you reply to comments of the New York Times. I must say I think the Times has decidedly the better of you when it states, referring to the hot biscult episode: "The reasons for the giving may not be any better than the reasons for the refraining." The Southern we man in New York, who, a stranger, made overtures to her neighbors by sending them a plate of hot biscults, was either from the country and knew little of city life and customs, or she was a very pushing person. Probably both. She may have taken it for granted that her neighbors would accept a gift of her, a Southerner, and therefore innocent and artiess, which they would decline from their next-door neighbor of Northern birth. Possibly the neighbor who declined the biscults was also a Southerner. erime. He may be willing to take desperate chances, but in the very nature of the case, as we have stated it, the man with murder in his heart will be restrained if he knows that the punishment is sure. Therefore, we must conclude that if the detective agencies of the law are first-class, and if it be established that the courts of justice will inflict the extreme penalty upon prisoners convicted of capital offenses, and indisputably the death penalty will be the best and surest protection which society can have against this class of

eriminals.

The Charity That Uplifts. The Sheltering Arms Free Hospital, the only absolutely free hospital in Richwas also a Southerner.

Now, I am Southerner.

Now, I am Southerner.

I live in a highly respectable locality in this city, and have an excellent cook, who makes good hot biscuits and rolls as well. I, with my family, have been keeping house for several months. With few exceptions, my neighbors have not called. I should consider it very impertunent to make overtures to them by sending them samples of the good things our cook prepares for us. Surely The Times-Dispatch does not want to give the world the impression that it is a Southern custom for strangers in our cities to begin their sojourn by sending victuals to their neighbors! We are not quite so provincial; at least, such is not the custom in the Southern State I call pome. This might be good form in Wakefield or Church Road, or some other small village, as in Havre, Montana, or Tonganoxie, Kansas, but not in Richmond, Nash-ville or Atlanta. As for the Southerners, and our being a peculiar people, I wish to say that I have lived North enough to know that Northern people are aircady too much impressed with that idea. Is it wise to flaunt this in the faces of people whom we are urging to sottle among us?

For good reasons I sign myself only yas also a Southerner. Now, 1 am Southern born and bred, as mond, was founded by Miss Rob laney Peterkin in the old Clifton House, on Fourteenth Street, March 1, 1880. By public subscriptions, the board of managers was enabled to purchase later the old Grant mansion, which now stands as a loving memorial. The good work which it has done can never be told, but a record of it has been kept in the great book of records on high for a perpetual memorial to the women who have consecrated themselves to the service. Every attention necessary for the sick is given entirely free, and during the past year an aggregate of over 4,300 days of treatment was made, the expense of which was paid by voluntary contributions. It is non-sectarian, patients from all parts of the State, without regard to creed or station in life, are admitted for treat ment, and the doctors give their services

gratuitously. In this way the work of the hospital is twice blessed; it blesses those who give as well as those who receive, and er courages the spirit of true charity. "I is more blessed to give than to receive. The person who receives may not take in the right spirit, and may get only a physical benefit, but the person who gives in the right spirit gets a spiritual blessing of the Sheltering Arms Hospital is its encouragement and development of the spirit of sweet charity. During the past completed, which make the institution one of the best equipped hospitals in the South. "Founders' Day" will be cele-

AFRAID OF STRONG MEDICINES. Mady people suffer for years from the infattle pains, and prefer to do so rather than take the strong medicines esually given for rhoumatism, not know rather than dase the stong medicine resually given for rheumatism, not know ing that quick relief from pain ma-pad simply by applying Chambe Pain Balm and without taking an, area

leine internally. Rev. Amos Parker, of Magnolia, North Carolina, suffered for eight years with a lame hip, due to severe vogue and offensive in Richmond. True rheimatic pains. He has been permanently cured by the free application of gentlemen and true gentlewomen in VirMan must have rest, and all true rest is associated with pure ideals and high aspirations. The animal rest is but typleaf; the soul must have its hours of quiet, the spirit must pause as in the presence of God to renew and to recover its strength.

No man over loses by keeping the Sabbath, but he is the sad loser who has no day of rest, no time for seclusion, no glimpse of heaven.
The way to enrich life is to keep

faithful memory of the past, Look back over the past twenty years and note the all-covering and over-shining marcy of God. How many special providences: How many narrow escapes! How many difficulties surmounted!. Go into your yesterdays to find God; search for Him in all the paths which you have tred, and then if you dare, dony His goodness.
The trials will tell, if you cannot. The worst of the desert wall lies behind you now. Your future on earth is narrowing itself to a point. But how is it with your soul? Your feet are sore with the long. hard journey. Are your wings ready for flight into the kingdom of the crystal

river and the unsetting sun? After the trials He will bring us home at last. Through many a trial, it may be, in fear and fainting of heart, in sadness and loneliness, in griefs that the world never knows and under burdens which our dearest never suspect. Yet He will suffice for all. By His eye or by His voice he will guide us, if we be, docile and gentle-by His staff and rod, if we wander and are wilful; anyhow and by all means He will bring us to His rest. And all trials will end.

You are not what you were twenty

The Richmond Times-Dispatch does well to emphasize the suggestion contained in this paragraph:

"The old agrarian cry that only very poor men get punished for crime is getting to be a back number in this grand old Commonwealth."

When courts resilize that the law is made to punish-friends as well as encies who break it, and when it becomes

mies who break it, and when it becomes apparent that the multiplied dollar is not mightler than justice, the people will have some respect for the legal way of doing things, and human life will not be held cheaper than common sheep in the shambles.—Bristol Courier.

Virginia justice is no respecter of per emphasized in several notable trials of late. Persons who are disposed to vio late the law may well take warning.

Not a solitary one of Hoch's wives was at the station to great him when he reached Chicago on Thursday. This sort of thing is enough to make a cynic of

has just passed the Kansas House. The full effects on domestic life cannot be estimated at this writing. The Hon. Francis M. Cockrell could cu

A bill giving women the right to vote

that senatorial knot that has the Missour! Logislature all tied up, and he could do it in a jiffy. This time it is Representative Scudder

of New York, who comes forward to declare bitter and uncompromising war or the Jersey mosquito. The Pennsylvania Railroad indignantly denies that it "rebated" a couple of poor | and

loose milliohs. President Roosevelt, from present pearances, will need all the reserve strennousness in his knapsack to butt up emn and instructive fact, that life is a process. It is more than a beginning and

but honest coke concerns out of a few

against an antagonistic Senate. Republicans in Congress seem to laboring under a wholesome fear that the Democrats are about to appropriate their President.

There are some far away signs of gentle spring that is to come,

As regards the rate bill, Mr. Roosevelt admits to being de-lighted.

Hoch's reception in Chicago was all that a man in search of fleeting noto ricty could wish.

A Fisherman's Plea.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir.—Is there not in Virginia a general law compelling all owners of dams to put fish-ladders or ways, on or before the first of March, the same to remain in place during the months of March, April and May? The writer is under the impression that there is such a law, and he should be glad to have his belief verified by your paper. If there is such a law, why is it not enforced? Waturally, one would think that it was the duty of the attorneys for the Commonwealth to have the laws of the State carried out, but they are either ignorant of the laws or the state carried out, but they are either ignorant of the laws or enacted to be enforced, and when the proper authorities to enforce them, fail to do so, are they not, themselves violators of the law and the trust given them when elected? The people elect one set of men to make their laws and another set to see that these same laws are carried out. They are always satisfied with good laws, but they are not satisfied to see these good laws smiled at and thrown aside by those whose duty it is to put them in force.

Finally, Mr. Editor, let me sound a note of warning to thos ewhose negligence has caused many a man to sit on the bank all day "with out a nibble."

Let them draw what conclusion they This daily display of divine care teaches

and faith. For the one is the pledge of OLORADO AND RETURN Trials show the different dispositions of men. Not their temper only, but the deeper realities and aspects of their char-

UNION PACIFIC

Winter Tourist tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, on sale dally to April 30, inclu-sive, with final return limit Jano 1, 1905, from

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All Winter Shoes Must Go Now Regardless of Price. For instance:

Broken Lot Ladies' \$3.00, \$1.50 \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes - - \$1.50

SEYMOUR SYCLE, SEVENTH AND BROAD,

may-here is the warning: All farmers these were felt and appreciated by Mr love to fish-when fish bite; until fish- Clay. If South America had been re-ways are put in the dams there will be subjugated by Spain, she would in efno fish to bits. All farmers can vote. Richmond, Va.

Good Roads.

gods of progress and system.

Pluck, grit and courage will win a touch-down in the game of good roads, and the fellows who kick hardest and last longest are the ones who will win. Is it going to be us or the other fellows.

ows.
Under present laws, as a owner of country and city property, I would vote against the State or county taxing me

against the State or county taxing me more or spending one cent extra.

The present system will never get good roads, as most of the appropriations go into someone's pocket, and the balance is injudiciously spent. Result, bad roads.

At present, the road question is a political one and can only be won by electing good and true men to Richmond, those who are willing to serve at the request of their neighbors, at a personal sacrifice, not that they want office, but who are willing to serve in order to protect their homes and firesides against the waste that is going on under the present haws. that is going on under the present laws. Personally, a will vote for a Democrac or a Republican. If he is honest and for the best interest of our State, as I do not care who you elect as President until I see our dear State take her form-or position at the head of the sister States, as I am first, last and always for Viewing.

Virginia.
JNO, STEWART WALKE.

Clay and Monroe Doctrine.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—It is not the purpose of the writer of this short sketch to detract from the fame of se great a man as James Monroe, but the lover of impartial history should be moved by the one idea alone of according credit where credit is due, To the memory of Mr. Monroe many homors can be heaped up, and he may well spare for another, the one, though a distinguished one, of haying originated the policy defined by what is called the "Monroe Doctrino."

In a message to Congress, approving

ros Doetrino."

In a message to Congress, approving the bill which recognized the independence of the South American republics, Mr. Monroe superlicially achieved for himself whatever of glory that may be attached to the doetrine teaching that American continents are not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power, and to this doetrine his name has ever since been attached, though merely as an incident, as may be seen.

tached, though merely as an incident, as may be seen.

The crisis which gave birth to this doctrine, which has ever since its promulgation, held an important place in the diplomacy as in the political creed of this nation, originated in the revolutions then taking place in South America in the efforts of its people to cast off Spanish supremacy. These revolutions were great movements in the moral and political world. By their results great interests and principles throughout the olvillized world, and especially in our own territory, might and probably would be affected. The Hon, Henry Clay seems to a greater degree than any other than then living to have comprehended this crisis. Its magnitude and its character were suited to his temper and to his great intellect. His generous soul reached out in sympathy to the people of those States and provinces struggling to free themselves from the cruel and oppressive Spanish dominion and tyranny which had weighed thom down for a period of three hundred years.

feet have become European and relapsed into the system of European policy-the system of legitimacy, monarchy and absolutism. On the other hand, it she Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir. Deing of limited education, I can only judge by results, and not explanations, and the results in other States that have passed through the evolution of road building is one and the same. The State of Massachusetts has, I think, the less law. by preside the same of the same that have passed through the evolution of road building 4s one and the same. The State of Massachusetts has, I think, the best law.

In brief, the Massachusetts has it is that all roads are under State officers, and the State gives one-half and the county one-half, and the roads are built by contract, under the same sate contract, a business man, and not a politician, would require in order to obtain the best results. By this community of interest between the State and counties, they can afford to employ best experts to draw plans, specifications, etc., where one county alone could not afford to do so, It takes the question out of county politics, which is the greatest drawback to good roads pow.

There are men in the Democratic party of our State who, as far as their use-fulness to the State is concerned, are dead, but, unfortunately for good roads, pow.

There are miny of us who are not dead, but had just as well be buried, so far as our usefulness as citizens, we cannot expect others to do so for us, except for pay or for political corruption. When we have not the course grant enough to act for our own interests as citizens, we cannot expect others to do so for us, except for pay or for political corruption. When we have not the course grant enough to act for our own interests as citizens, we cannot expect others to do so for us, except for pay or for political corruption. When we have not the course grant enough to act for our own interests as citizens, we cannot expect others to do so for us, except for pay or for political corruption. When we have not the course grant enough to act for our own interests as citizens, and mobetter than the politician, we abuse.

Wo must get into the fight in order to succeed, loaded for bear, expecting in difference, prejudice, objections, cit. It is going to be a fight, and you or the other fellow is going to come out on top, and who is the winner depends on training and organization, and if we have not greated the course of the first propos

dependence, creating the future policy of the United States as taught by Monroe doctrine, and our country is indebted to him for the honor of being the first nation to offer that recognition, thereby making an important link in the march of events, which have made the English-speaking people peculiarly the champlons of universal liberty and the rights of man. It was not until several years had clapsed ere England followed the example of United States and Mr. Canning, then the head of the British ministry, took occasion to say to the English House of Commons, "there," (alluding to South America, "I have called a new world into existence." That was a vain boast. If it can be said of any man, it must be said of Henry Clay that he called the new world into existence and to him certainly belongs the credit of originating the doctrine which Mr. Monroe promulgated.

S. V. WATKINS.

Wakefield, Va.

Sooty Lungs of Londoners.

Sooty Lungs of Londoners.

Mrs. Ernest Hart teils in the latest number of The House Beautiful that the first time she was present at a postmortem on a patient of a hospital in Paris she oxclaimed, on the cleast beting opened: "Why, the lungs are not black!" "Ah." remarked the surgeon, "you are accustomed to see the soot-begrimed lungs of Londoners." This, she says, was true, for as registrar in her hospital in London, it was her duty to examine the lungs of the bodies of patients that came into the post-mortem room. No object lesson could be more striking, and no demonstration more conclusive of the ville atmospheric conditions under which we live in London and other great smoky cities, than this comparison of the lungs of Londoners with those of the inhabitants of Paris.—Westminster Gazette.

We might well improve our Richmond air—by enforcing the smoke ordinances.

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If neglected may become chroni and lead to bronchial ailmonts or consumption. Dr. David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, new coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclu-Sold everywhere,

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